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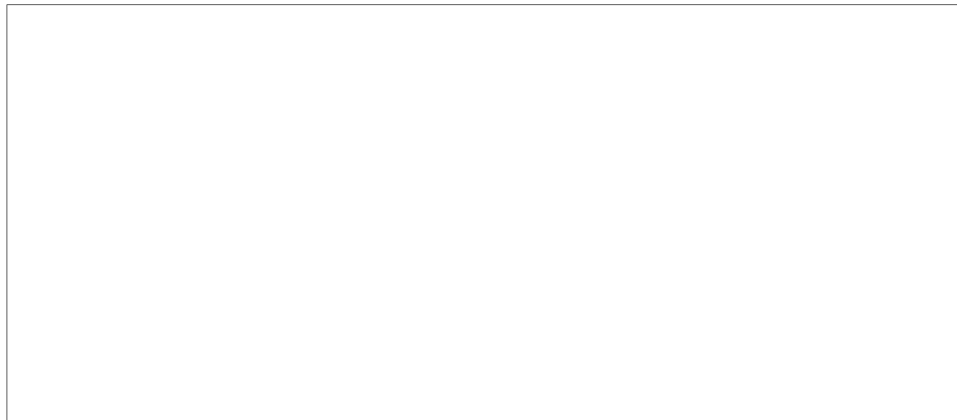
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28 JULY 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Operational capability of Soviet W-class submarines re-evaluated; unless re-fueled they cannot reach US coastal waters under wartime conditions.

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Hammaraskjold seeking Belgian withdrawal from Congo bases.

South Korea--Chang Myon's conservative party likely to win strongest support in tomorrow's parliamentary elections.

Turkey--Gursel determined to go ahead with forced retirement of many senior military officers.

LATE ITEM

Turkish commercial attache in Prague indicates Turkey wants to increase economic relations with the bloc,

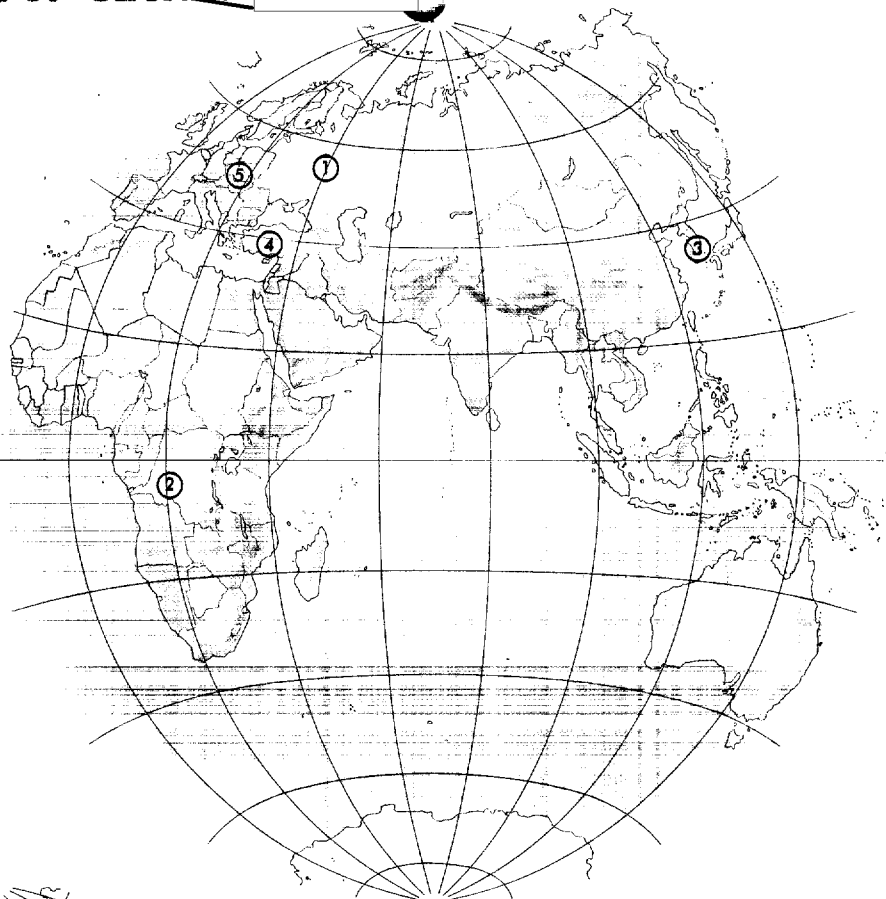
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

28 July 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR: A revision [redacted]

OK [redacted] of estimated characteristics and capabilities of the Soviet W-class submarines has resulted in a reduction by one third in the estimated range capabilities. This reduced range would preclude W-class submarine wartime operations off US coasts unless the submarines are refueled en route. Of the USSR's submarine force of 413 units, approximately half are W-class types. About 40 Soviet snorkel-equipped submarines of other classes have an operational radius--without refueling--adequate for wartime operations along US coasts. These include 13 units probably equipped to launch surface-to-surface guided missiles. [redacted] (Page 1) (Map)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

[*Belgium-Congo: [redacted]]

20 [redacted] Secretary General Hammarskjold, who stopped in Brussels yesterday en route to the Congo, intended to take a "very strong line" with the Belgians by asking them to withdraw from their bases and to acquiesce in moving UN troops into Katanga. The Belgian Government is opposed to the UN resolution calling for Belgium's evacuation of Congo bases and hopes by stalling on the issue eventually to be able to retain them. Brussels also hopes to gain sufficient time to strengthen Tshombé in Katanga and to win gradually broader recognition of the Katanga government. [redacted] (Page 2)]

20 South Korea: Indications are that tomorrow's parliamentary elections will be the freest if not the most orderly in South Korean history. Police headquarters in Seoul on 22 July warned subordinate units that "mass violence is anticipated before and after the balloting." Units were ordered to "thoroughly maintain public order." [redacted] Former Vice President Chang Myon's conservative

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Democratic party, although badly split by factions, appears likely to receive the strongest support; prospects for the new left-of-center reformist candidates seem to have diminished.

(Page 3)

Turkey: General Gursel and Colonel Turkes indicated to Ambassador Warren on 24 July that they are determined to go ahead with the forced retirement of many of Turkey's senior military officers even though they would not receive American financial support for the program. The Turks insisted they would "find that money somewhere." While the ambassador warns that he would not be surprised "by any move" Gursel may make, it is not believed that Turkey would approach the USSR for the necessary funds at this time.

(Page 4)

LATE ITEM

*Turkey: (Note: This item should be read in direct reference to the item immediately above.)

the Turkish commercial attache in Prague recently told the Egyptian commercial attaché that Turkey "now wishes to pursue a policy of peace with all nations, whatever their political, social, and economic systems, especially the Arab countries." The Turk was quoted as saying further that "it is not unlikely" that his government will decide to eliminate traditional enmity between Turkey and the USSR and increase trade with the Communist nations. He stated that the Turkish Government wants Czechoslovakia to offer to construct an oil refinery in the Adana area, where oil fields have been discovered.

III. WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

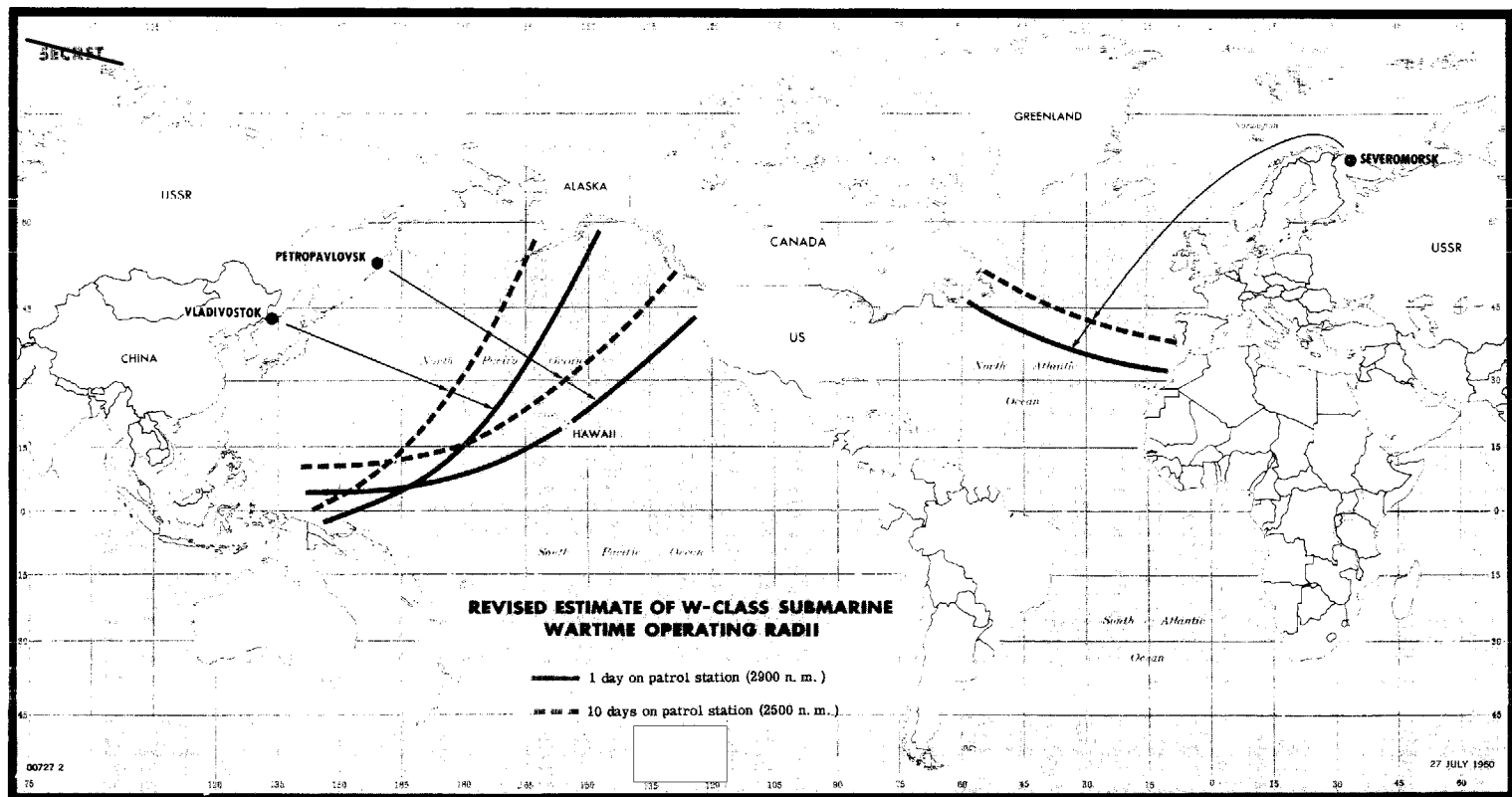
With respect to the question of Sino-Soviet bloc intentions to initiate hostilities, the Watch Committee conclusions remain negative.

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DAILY BRIEF

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~~SECRET~~Operating Range of W-class Submarines Sharply Reduced

A revision of estimates on characteristics and capabilities of the Soviet W-class submarines, [redacted]

[redacted] has resulted in a sharp reduction--by one third--in the estimate of range capabilities. This reduced range would preclude wartime operations by W-class submarines off US coasts unless the submarines were refueled en route. The USSR's 223 W-class submarines constitute approximately half of its total submarine force of 413 units. Approximately 40 Soviet snorkel-equipped submarines of other classes have an operating range--without refueling--adequate for wartime operations along US coasts. These include 13 units probably equipped to launch surface-to-surface guided missiles.

Estimated W-class wartime operating radii

	<u>1 day on patrol station</u>	<u>10 days on patrol station</u>
(revised)	2900 n. m.	2500 n. m.
(previous estimate)	4100 n. m.	3700 n. m.

W-class submarines are estimated to be 247 feet long; they have diesel engines, snorkels, and six torpedo tubes which are also suitable for minelaying operations.

From 1950 to 1957, the USSR constructed about 235 W-class submarines in four major shipyards. Eight of these units have been sold to the UAR and two to Indonesia; two have been transferred to Bulgaria. Eight, manned and controlled by Soviet personnel, operate out of the Soviet submarine base in Valona Bay, Albania. The remainder are based in four major Soviet fleet areas.

Communist China, with Soviet assistance, has been constructing W-class submarines since 1955 and has completed about 20. [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Belgians Oppose UN Resolution on the Congo

Belgium is opposed to the UN resolution calling for the evacuation of Belgian bases in the Congo and will attempt to stall its implementation. Prime Minister Eyskens has lodged protests with Secretary General Hammarskjold and Under Secretary Bunche against political statements attributed to UN General von Horn regarding the dispatch of UN troops to Katanga and the withdrawal of Belgian forces from the Congo and Belgian bases. Belgian officials maintain that Belgium's right to occupy the Kamina and Kitona military bases was obtained in the friendship treaty signed with the Congo Government.]

Brussels hopes that the passage of time will strengthen the position of Premier Tshombé in Katanga and enable him to negotiate with Congolese Premier Lumumba the conditions under which Katanga might rejoin a loosely formed Congo federation.]

Hammarskjold, who stopped in the Belgian capital yesterday en route to Leopoldville, intended, [redacted] to take a "very strong line" with the Belgians by asking them to withdraw from their bases and to acquiesce in moving UN troops into Katanga.]

On the other hand, reports from the US Embassy in Brussels indicate that the UK is cautioning both Hammarskjold and the Belgians, advising the secretary general to "go slow" regarding the Belgian base issue and Katanga, and warning the Belgians of the dangers their stand on these issues could pose for the UN effort. The French ambassador in Brussels apparently has agreed to approach Hammarskjold in support of the Belgian interpretation of the UN resolution. France continues to justify Belgian troop movements to the Congo and, because of the implications for French bases in West Africa, will probably oppose any effort to force Belgian troops from their bases. [redacted]

[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

South Korean National Elections

[REDACTED] the authorities are fearful that the 29 July parliamentary elections will be accompanied by "mass violence... before and after the balloting." [REDACTED] The over-riding campaign issue has been the correction of the abuses of the former Rhee regime, and hostile public opinion has forced about 20 of the 54 candidates registered as members of Rhee's Liberal party to withdraw from the election. Although there has been a jump in election law violations as the campaign has gained momentum, acts of violence have been scattered and un-organized.

If not the most orderly, the elections appear likely to be the freest in the history of South Korea. The army and the police, both of which took a major part in rigging the 15 March presidential elections, have been almost entirely politically neutralized. The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, along with the American, British, and German embassies, will send out numerous election observers.

The elections threaten to produce a multiparty legislature and a succession of unstable minority or coalition governments. Over 1,500 candidates are running for the 233-seat lower house, which will select the prime minister and his cabinet. Former Vice President Chang Myon's conservative Democratic party, although threatened by a split following the election, appears likely to receive the strongest support, while the chances of the new left-of-center reformist candidates seem to have diminished. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

Turkish Leaders Determined to Implement Compulsory Retirement Program

[General Gursel, the interim chief of state, and his adviser Colonel Turkes, in their recent discussion with Ambassador Warren, left no doubt that they intend to go ahead with the compulsory retirement program for senior military officers. Disregarding Warren's suggestion for an "effective moderate plan," they concentrated almost exclusively on the question of the American financial support they had requested for the program. Gursel asked, in effect, "Do we or do we not get the money?" Turkes commented that the funds were needed quickly and "We shall find the money somewhere."]

[The retirement plan as originally presented to American diplomatic and military representatives in Ankara two weeks ago would result in the compulsory retirement of from 2,000 to 3,000 senior military officers, and could be used by the National Unity Committee to purge the military establishment of potential sources of opposition. Of the 32 generals and 52 colonels and lieutenant colonels retired on 15 July, at least one is known to be a case of compulsory early retirement.]

[According to Warren, Gursel, who listened to American views regarding the retirement plan "with about as much expression as a Hittite idol," could not have been more Turkish in his unyielding attitude nor more provincial in his interest in getting the money requested. The ambassador warns that he would not be surprised at any move Gursel may make. Turkes, who is rumored as a possible replacement for Gursel "some day," apparently showed more emotion and as much determination as Gursel and indicated neither interest in nor understanding of the US position.]

[The inflexible and narrow attitude of the Turkish leaders in this matter is further indication of the probable difficulties ahead, both within Turkey and in Turkish-American relations. Although Turkey is not likely to alter its basically pro-Western orientation and alignment, its present leaders will be particularly sensitive in matters involving prestige and sovereignty, and concessions will be granted only after hard bargaining.]

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Director of the Budget

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